

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## SHB 1380

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Criminalizing mineral trespass.

**Sponsors:** By House Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources (originally sponsored by Representatives Ericksen, Sump, Mielke, Ahern, Clements, Hatfield, Pearson, Buck, Sullivan and Carrell).

**House Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources**  
**Senate Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water**

### **Background:**

#### Mining

Regulations on mining are administered by both the state and federal governments. On certain federal land, a person may file a mining claim for mineral deposits, such as gold and silver. Mining claims on federal land also must comply with state regulations. Under Washington law, a federal mining claim must be recorded with the county auditor, and the claim site must have a posted notice of the claim. The posting must comply with specific requirements, including marking the boundaries of the claim and clearing brush or trees that interfere with the posting.

State land is not subject to the federal mining claim system. Instead, Washington leases land for prospecting purposes and enters into contracts for mining on state land. State law distinguishes small mining operations from other mining operations for certain regulatory purposes. A small scale prospecting and mining designation exempts small mining operations from some Department of Fish and Wildlife permitting requirements that regulate mining operations near rivers, streams and other bodies of water. Small scale prospecting and mining operations are defined as using pans, non-motorized sluice boxes, concentrators, and mini-rocker boxes for the discovery of minerals.

#### Current Offenses

General laws prohibit trespassing and malicious mischief. Criminal trespass is committed by knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on a premises. The crime is a gross misdemeanor if the premises is a building and a misdemeanor if the premises is not a building. Malicious mischief is committed by knowingly and maliciously causing physical damage to the property of another or by interfering with public services. The offense varies from a class B felony to a misdemeanor, depending upon the amount of

property damage.

The crime of theft includes both general actions and specific conduct on state lands. In general, theft is committed by wrongfully obtaining or exerting control over another's property with the intent to deprive the person of the property. The gravity of the offense ranges from a class B felony to a gross misdemeanor. More specific offenses related to actions on state lands include harming or removing any trees, engaging in any mining operations, or removing any valuable materials.

Unless otherwise specified, general provisions establish the maximum sentence allowed for each type of crime. Maximum sentences are: 10 years and/or \$20,000 for a class B felony; five years and/or \$10,000 for a class C felony; one year and/or \$5,000 for a gross misdemeanor; and 90 days and/or \$1,000 for a misdemeanor offense.

### **Summary:**

The crime of mineral trespassing is created. A person commits the crime of mineral trespass by intentionally and without the permission of the claim holder or person conducting the mining operation:

- stopping, causing to be stopped, or interfering with a lawful mining operation;
- entering a posted mining claim and disturbing, removing, or attempting to remove any mineral from the claim site;
- tampering with or disturbing a flume, rocker box, bedrock sluice, sluice box, dredge, quartz mill, or other mining equipment at a posted mining claim; or
- defacing a location stake, side post, corner post, landmark, monument, or posted written notice within a posted mining claim.

Mineral trespass is a class C felony. The crime is ranked on the adult sentencing grid as seriousness level I and on the juvenile sentencing grid as juvenile disposition offense category "C."

The crime of mineral trespass does not apply to conduct that is required or authorized by law or judicial decree or that is performed by a public servant in the exercise of official powers, duties, or functions. "Laws or judicial decrees" are defined for purposes of this exception as laws defining duties and functions of public servants, laws defining duties of private citizens to assist public servants in performing certain functions, and judgments and court orders.

"Mining claim" is defined for purposes of the mineral trespass offense as a portion of public lands claimed for valuable materials in those lands and for which the mineral rights are obtained under federal law or a right recognized by the federal Bureau of Land Management and given an identification number. Certain definitions related to mining activities are specified for purposes of establishing the crime of mineral trespass.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House 96 0

Senate 47 0 (Senate amended)

House 91 0 (House concurred)

**Effective:** July 27, 2003

July 1, 2004 (Section 5)